Part 2, a reasonable fee may be charged by the Agency for copying docket materials.

DATES: The date of this notice, September 11, 1995, is the official certification date for this application. The equipment is immediately available for installation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Anthony Erb, Technical Support Branch, Manufacturers Operations Division (6405J), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20460. Telephone: (202) 233–9259.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

On October 24, 1995 Engelhard applied for certification of a kit, for use on 2-cycle petroleum fueled diesel DDC 6V92TA MUI urban bus engines for the 1979 through 1989 model years, that includes a catalytic converter muffler (CCM) and incorporates a ceramic in-cylinder coating applied to the piston crowns, valve face and fire deck on the engine head. The application was submitted under EPA's Urban Bus/ Retrofit program under Program 2 only.[1]

The CCM functions as a catalytic converter and a muffler. It takes the place of the original muffler in the engine exhaust system. Through testing in accordance with the Federal Test Procedure for heavy-duty diesel engines, Engelhard documented that emissions of particulate matter (PM) were reduced to a level of 0.22 g/bhp-hr with the candidate equipment installed. Engelhard is certifying this equipment to a maximum PM emission level of 0.25g/bhp-hr.

TABLE A.—CERTIFICATION LEVELS

Engine model	Model year	PM level with standard rebuild and addition of CCM and GPX coating	Code	Family designation
DDC 6V92TA MUI	1979–1989	0.25	All	All.

Emission test results supplied by Engelhard in the application are shown in Table B. The test data show the reduction in PM. Hydrocarbon (HC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) and smoke emissions were within the applicable emission standards with the CCM installed.

TABLE B. CERTIFICATION EMISSION TEST RESULTS (GM/BHP–HR)

	Baseline engine before rebuild	Rebuilt engine with catalyst and GPX–4 coating
HC	1.19	0.23
CO	2.53	0.46
NO_X	9.55	5.53
PM	0.87	0.22
Smoke Test:		
Accel	.....	6.0%
Lug	.....	3.4%
Peak	.....	7.6%

Urban bus operators who choose to comply with Program 2 and use the Engelhard equipment will use the PM emission value from Table A when calculating their average fleet PM level.

II. Summary and Analysis of Comments

EPA received comments from one party on this Engelhard application during the comment period. The Greater Bridgeport Transit District stated that their experience using GPX–4 ceramic coatings since 1991 has been positive. The engines have gotten better fuel economy, emitted less smoke, and consumed less lubrication oil. A copy of the comments can be found in EPA Docket A–93–42.

III. Certification Approval

The Agency has reviewed this application, along with comments received from interested parties, and finds that this equipment reduces particulate matter emissions without causing urban bus engines to fail to meet any applicable Federal emission requirements. Additionally, EPA finds that installation of this equipment will not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to the public health, welfare or safety, or result in any additional range of parameter adjustability or accessibility to adjustment than that of the engine manufacturer's emission related part. The application meets the requirements for certification under the Retrofit/ Rebuild Requirements for 1993 and Earlier Model Year Urban Buses (40 CFR 85.1401 and 85.1415). Thus, the Agency hereby approves the certification of this equipment.

IV. Operator Requirements and Responsibilities

For operators who have chosen to comply with Program 2, this equipment is immediately available for use and those who use this certified kit may claim the PM emissions reduction as stated in Table A when calculating their Fleet Level Attained.

As stated in the regulations, operators should maintain records for each engine in their fleet to demonstrate that they are in compliance with the requirements beginning in January 1, 1995. These records include purchase records, receipts, and part numbers for the parts and components used in the rebuilding of urban bus engines.

Mary D. Nichols,

Assistant Administrator for Air and Radiation.

[FR Doc. 95–22491 Filed 9–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–P

[1] EPA promulgated the Retrofit/Rebuild Requirements for 1993 and Earlier Model Year Urban Buses on April 23, 1993 (58 FR 21359). This final rule established the provisions for an urban bus retrofit/rebuild program as required by section 219(d) of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990.

[FRL–5294–8]

Ozone, Particulate Matter and Regional Haze Implementation Program Subcommittee

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of public meeting.

SUMMARY: On November 8, 1990, the EPA gave notice of the establishment of a Clean Air Act Advisory Committee

(CAAAC) (55 FR 46993) which was established pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. app. 2).

Today, EPA announces establishment of the Ozone, Particulate Matter (PM) and Regional Haze Implementation Programs Subcommittee (Subcommittee) under the CAAAC. The purpose of the Subcommittee is to provide advice and recommendations on integrated approaches for implementing potentially new national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter, as well as a new regional haze program. These programs have an interrelationship in the atmospheric processes that form ozone and fine particulate matter and possess common sources of precursor emissions. Further, EPA recognizes the importance of considering these programs in an integrated manner if cost effective control strategies are to be developed to meet public health and welfare objectives. The EPA envisions an open process that will examine key aspects of the existing implementation programs to provide for more effective implementation of the potential new standards, as well as approaches that will more completely integrate broad regional and national control strategies with more localized efforts. The focus of the Subcommittee will be to assist EPA in developing implementation strategies, preparing supporting analyses, and identifying and resolving impediments to the adoption of the resulting programs.

OPEN MEETING DATE: Notice is hereby given that the Subcommittee will hold an open meeting on September 26, 1995 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Sheraton Imperial, 4700 Emperor Boulevard, Morrisville, North Carolina 27560. Due to the size of the meeting room, seating is limited to approximately 150 observers and will be made available on a first come, first served basis. To assist EPA in planning the public meeting, persons interested in attending should register with EPA by contacting Ms. Cathy Ward at TRC Environmental Corporation at 919–419–7500 to give their name and address before September 19, 1995.

The public is invited to submit written views and recommendations on new integrated approaches for implementing these programs. Such comments should be submitted (in duplicate) to Docket A–95–38 by October 10, 1995.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS: A transcript of the meeting as well as other relevant materials will be available for public inspection in EPA Air Docket No. A–95–38. The docket is open for public inspection and copying between 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., weekdays, at the Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102), room M–1500, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, DC 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John H. Haines, Designated Federal Officer for the Subcommittee, at 919–541–5533, or by mail at U.S. EPA, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Air Quality Strategies and Standards Division, MD–15, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The EPA is presently reviewing the NAAQS for ozone and particulate matter. In a related action, EPA is in the process of developing a regional haze program to address visibility impairment in Federal Class I areas. The EPA's schedule for ozone calls for proposal in mid-1996 and final action in mid-1997. The EPA is under a court-ordered schedule for particulate matter to announce a proposal decision by June 30, 1996, and to take final action by January 31, 1997. The development of a regional haze program is on a schedule similar to the particulate matter review.

Based on the assessment to date, a principle consideration would be to replace the existing 1-hour primary standard for ozone with a new 8-hour standard. Consideration is also given to replacing the existing 1-hour secondary standard for ozone with a new secondary standard with a more appropriate averaging period. While the review of the particulate matter NAAQS has not progressed as far as the ozone review, preliminary assessments of the available scientific information suggest that fine particles are more likely to be associated with reported health effects. In addition, fine particles are the major cause of visibility impairment. Therefore, consideration is being given to the establishment of a new 24-hour and annual fine particle NAAQS to replace the existing 24-hour PM–10 (particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers) standard. The existing annual PM–10 standard is likely to be retained. To address the welfare effects of fine particles on visibility, consideration is being given to a regional haze program which allows for regional variations in implementation.

Given the likelihood that both the ozone and particulate matter NAAQS may be revised, as well as the development of a new regional haze program, EPA believes it is important at this time to obtain the advice and recommendations from a broad spectrum of the public on new approaches for implementing these programs. Toward this end, EPA has established the Subcommittee to be comprised of approximately 50 members from business and industry, environmental groups, State, local and tribal governments, as well as other Federal agencies. Members of the Subcommittee were selected on the basis of their professional qualifications and diversity of perspectives in order that EPA has the benefit of the full range of views in developing new approaches for implementing these programs.

Meetings will be held approximately four times a year, as determined by the chairperson. The meetings will be open to the public and will be announced in the Federal Register. The Designated Federal Officer will be present at all meetings and is authorized to adjourn any meeting whenever it is determined to be in the public interest. Each meeting will be conducted in accordance with an agenda approved in advance of the meeting by the Designated Federal Officer.

Dated: September 6, 1995.

John S. Seitz,

Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

[FR Doc. 95–22609 Filed 9–8–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6560–50–M

[FRL–5294–2]

Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Yucca Mountain, NV

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ACTIONS: Notice of Availability, Request for Comments, and Announcement of Public Meetings.

SUMMARY: As required under the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102–486), the National Academy of Sciences/ National Research Council (NAS) has completed a study of the technical bases for environmental radiation protection standards for the potential repository for radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain, Nevada (hereafter referred to as the NAS Report). The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing the availability of the NAS Report and requesting comments on its contents. Instructions for obtaining the NAS Report and submitting comments are given below.

EPA is also announcing public meetings to inform the public of the role which the Agency will play in setting standards for Yucca Mountain and to solicit initial comments and concerns.